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Unblocked punch out
Mike Tyson's Punch-Out!! is a class Nintendo Entertainment System (NES) game. The unlikely pairing of Mike Tyson was obliterating his
opponents in the first round. Mike Tyson's Punch-Out!! is near the top of the list for the best boxing games produced throughout the years. The addictive yet challenging gameplay makes Mike Tyson's Punch-Out!! one of those games that can be enjoyed in any generation. And, like all
classic games. Mike Tyson's Punch-Out!! has an interesting history. Here are ten things about Mike Tyson's Punch-Out!! that you did not know. Mike Tyson's Punch-Out!! that you did not know. Mike Tyson's Punch-Out!! that you did not know. Mike Tyson's Punch-Out!! is considered one of the best NES games. It is praised for being a puzzle game disgusted as a sports game. Nonetheless, it was only marketed for three years. Nintendo only promoted
the game between 1987 to 1990, which was the length of Mike Tyson's deal. But the game surprisingly continued its success. Mike Tyson's Punch-Out!! was an arcade game released in 1983. A few years later, Nintendo rebranded it to Mike Tyson's Punch-Out!!
Out!! and released it on the NES. But the creation of the arcade yearsion has an interesting history. Nintendo had an excessive amount of video monitors. Instead of making a flight simulator, which was the typical genre that used two
monitors, Nintendo chose to develop a boxing game. The top screen showed the player's score and timer while the bottom screen displayed the action. Converting an arcade game to a home console version was difficult in 1987. Arcade games were larger systems that could fit more components and horsepower. The NES was drastically smaller. Nintendo
had to redesign Mike Tyson's Punch-Out!! to make it run smoothly on the NES. A few features were reworked--most notably the graphics--but Mike Tyson's Punch-Out!! introduced animated cut scenes, and a new password system for saving progress and unlocking
Easter eggs. Little Mac is the protagonist of the Punch-Out!! series and become a champion. But Little Mac was not a part of the series until Mike Tyson's Punch-Out!! The arcade games featured an older-looking boxer with green hair and simply referred to as 'Challenger.'
Nintendo developed a backstory for Little Mac and his trainer, Doc Louis. Little Mac is a 17-year-old boxer from the Bronx. He is a small, skinny fighter with a lionheart. Of course, Little Mac is nothing without his signature green shorts and boxing gloves. Mike Tyson's Punch-Out!! is filled with memorable challengers. From Glass Joe to King Hippo,
every opponent presents a different boxing style that needs to be solved. However, many of the characters heavily play into stereotypes. It was a no-brainer for Nintendo to re-imagine certain characters when Mike Tyson's Punch-Out!! was set to be released globally, especially because a majority of players would be children. The Russian boxer was
renamed from Vodka Drunkenksi to Soda Popinski. The complexions of Piston Honda and King Hippo were also changed from pinkish skin, present in the Japanese version, to a mustard yellow color. Nintendo slightly changed a few characters, but a majority of them stayed the same. The World Video Boxing Association (WVBA) is comprised of three
circuits in Mike Tyson's Punch-Out!! Little Mac has to complete the Minor, Major, and World Circuit sto become the undisputed champion. And there is another world Circuit is by inputting a special passcode. Players must enter 135-792-4680 in the Pass
Key option then simultaneously press the Select, A, and B buttons. Another World Circuit has only appeared in Mike Tyson's Punch-Out!! and it is game over if Little Mac loses any of the matches. Former Nintendo of America Founder and President Minoru Arakawa attended a boxing event featuring future heavyweight champion, Mike Tyson. Arakawa
was so impressed by Tyson's performance that he signed the boxer to a three-year deal which allowed Nintendo to use Tyson's name and likeness. The Japanese version, simply called Punch-Out!!, was not selling well and Arakawa believed the inclusion of Tyson for the American version would become an instant hit. He was correct. After Tyson's deal
ended, Nintendo decided not to renew the deal. Tyson's character was replaced by Mr. Dream and the game was re-released as Punch-Out!! Mr. Dream has the same fighting style and design as Tyson's character was replaced by Mr. Dream has the same fighting style and design as Tyson's character.
difficult final boss to defeat. Tyson was undefeated in the ring during the peak of the game so winning against Tyson, although a fantasy, was a huge accomplishment for any gamer. However, Tyson was undefeated in the ring during the peak of the game so winning against Tyson, although a fantasy, was a huge accomplishment for any gamer. However, Tyson was in the Fox Sports studios to promote his documentary series Being: Mike Tyson in
2013. Someone at Fox Sports came up with the brilliant idea of filming Tyson playing the game, which turned out to be his first time. Unfortunately, Tyson could not get past Glass Joe. Mario has made cameos in several Nintendo games throughout the years. One of his most famous cameos is being the referee in Mike Tyson's Punch-Out!! But Mario was
never intended to be in the game. Game designer Makoto Wada added Nintendo's golden child into the game as a joke. Wada did not get approval from the higher-ups at Nintendo and thought Mario would be removed during the development process. Surprisingly, Mario made it to the final version. Referee Mario only appeared in Mike Tyson's Punch-
Out!! and its re-releases before he was replaced by a generic referee in subsequent Punch-Out!! titles. Remember the NES game Golf? To promote the game, Nintendo and the winners received a gold-colored game cartridge, which featured the precursor
version of Mike Tyson's Punch-Out!! Nintendo produced a total of 10,000 cartridges. They never planned to release the game to the general public but the demand increased so Mike Tyson's Punch-Out!! was released later that year. The gold cartridges were never produced again and currently sell for hundreds of dollars due to their rarity. NEXT: 10
Classic NES Games That Still Look Amazing Today, the free encyclopedia that anyone can edit. 118,797 active editors 6,995,207 articles in English Margaret Sanger (September 14, 1879 - September 14, 
Parenthood, and was instrumental in the development of the first birth control pill. She was an important first-wave feminist and believed that women should be able to decide if and when to have children. Sanger campaigned for the legalization of contraceptives by giving speeches, writing books, and breaking laws - leading to eight arrests. She endorsed
both the Malthusianism and eugenics movements, believing that they would generate support for birth control. She established a network of dozens of birth control clinics, which provided services during her lifetime. Her activism led to the
Griswold v. Connecticut decision, which legalized contraception. (Full articles...) Recently featured: TRAPPIST-1 iMac G4 Merchant's House Museum Archive By email More featured articles About Vincent de Groof's flying machine (pictured) in 1874, only to die after crashing it 10 days
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Destroy Lonely concert promoting an edition of his debut album, some fans entered his car? ... that in 1917 more than 8,000 African Americans protested lynchings by marching down New York City's Fifth Avenue in silence, accompanied only by the sound of
muffled drums? ... that a Sicilian soldier killed his own family during an Ottoman attack on Gozo in 1551, to prevent them from being enslaved? ... that Costa Rica's most famous bull killed two men and loved mangos? Archive Start a new article JJ Austria, represented by JJ (pictured) with the song "Wasted Love", wins the Eurovision
Song Contest. Former president of Uruguay José Mujica dies at the age of 89. The Kurdistan Workers' Party announces its dissolution, ending its insurgency against Turkey. Robert Francis Prevost is elected as Pope Leo XIV, becoming the first Catholic pope born in the United States. Friedrich Merz is elected Chancellor of Germany and sworn in alongside
his coalition government. Ongoing: Gaza war M23 campaign Russian invasion of Ukraine timeline Sudanese civil war timeline Recent deaths: Meta Velander Alena Veselá William Luers Rich Rollins Sharpe James Matthew Best Nominate an article May 18: Haitian Flag Day in Haiti (1803); Day of Remembrance for the Victims of Crimean Tatar Genocide in
Ukraine The Bath School after the explosions 1302 - Armed insurrectionists massacred the occupying French garrison in Bruges, Flanders, killing approximately 2,000 people. 1695 - An earthquake measuring Ms7.8 struck Shanxi Province in northern China, resulting in at least 52,600 deaths. 1927 - Disgruntled school board treasurer Andrew Kehoe set
off explosives with timers and a rifle (aftermath pictured), causing the Bath School in United States history. 2009 - The Sri Lanka Army killed Velupillai Prabhakaran, the leader and founder of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, to bring an
end to the 26-year Sri Lankan civil war. Thomas Midgley Jr. (b. 1889)Ester Boserup (b. 1910)Jean-François Théodore (d. 2015) More anniversaries: May 17 May 18 May 19 Archive By email List of days of the year About El Tatio is a geothermal field with many geysers located in the Andes Mountains of northern Chile at 4,320 metres (14,170 ft) above
mean sea level. It is the third-largest geyser field in the world and the largest in the Southern Hemisphere. The geothermal field has many geysers, hot springs, and associated sinter deposits. These hot springs eventually form the Rio Salado, a major tributary of the Rio Loa, and are a major source of arsenic pollution in the river. The yents are sites of
populations of extremophile microorganisms such as hyperthermophiles, and El Tatio has been studied as an analogue for the early Earth and possible past life on Mars. Photograph credit: Diego Delso Recently featured: Short-beaked echidna Margaret Hamilton Kiwifruit Archive More featured pictures Community portal - The central hub for editors,
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from France . 1803 (MDCCCIII) was a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar and a common year starting on Thursday of the 2nd millennium, the 3rd year of the 19th century, and the 4th year of the 1800s decade. As
demonstrates his Charlotte Dundas, the "first practical steamboat", in Scotland. January 30 - Monroe and Livingston sail for Paris to discuss, and possibly buy, New Orleans; they end up completing the Louisiana Purchase. [1] February 19 An Act of Mediation, issued by Napoleon Bonaparte, establishes the Swiss Confederation to replace the Helvetic
Republic. Under the terms of the act, Graubünden, St. Gallen, Thurgau, the Ticino and Vaud become Swiss cantons. Ohio is admitted as the 17th U.S. state.[2] February 20 - Kandyan Wars: Kandy, Ceylon is taken by a British detachment. February 21 - Edward Despard and six others are hanged and beheaded for plotting to assassinate King George III of
the United Kingdom, and to destroy the Bank of England. February 25 - A major redistribution of territorial sovereignty within the Holy Roman Empire is enacted, via an act known as the Reichsdeputationshauptschluss. March 9 -
Aargau becomes a Swiss canton. March-April - The france germinal is introduced in France. April 5 — Ludwig van Beethoven puts on a big Akademie concert at the Theater and er Wien, in Vienna consisting of the premieres of his second symphony, third piano concerto, and his oratorio Christ on the Mount of Olives. April 26 - The L'Aigle meteorite falls in
Normandy, causing a shift in scientific opinion on the origin of meteorites. April 30 - The Louisiana Purchase is made from France by the United States. May - First Consul of France, Citizen Bonaparte, begins making preparations to invade England. May 18 - The Napoleonic Wars begin, when the United Kingdom declares war on France, after France
refuses to withdraw from Dutch territory. May 19 - Master Malati, a Coptic Christian leader, is beheaded by a Muslim mob in Cairo, Egypt. June 5 - Convention of Artlenburg agrees a ceasefire following the French Invasion of Hanover. Large numbers of the former Hanoverian Army go into exile to join the King's German Legion June 7 - Indiana Territory
governor (and future U.S. president) William Henry Harrison signs treaties at Fort Wayne, with representatives of the Delaware, Shawnee, Potawatomi, Miami, Kickapoo, Eel River, Wea, Piankeshaw and Kaskaskia Indian tribes. The U.S. Senate ratifies the treaties on November 25.[3] June 14 - Napoleon Bonaparte orders the establishment of five military
camps to defend the coast of France, located at Bayonne, Ghent, Saint-Omer, Compiègne, Saint-Malo, and one in the occupied Netherlands, at Utrecht. Each one has 20,000 infantry and 2,000 cavalry to defend it.[4] July 4 - The Louisiana Purchase is announced to the American people. July 5 - The convention of Artlenburg leads to the French occupation
of Hanover (which had been ruled by the British king). July 23 - Robert Emmet's uprising in Ireland begins. July 26 - The wagonway between Wandsworth and Croydon is opened, being the First public railway line in England. August 3 - The British begin the Second Anglo-Maratha War, against the Scindia Dynasty of Gwalior. August 31 - The Lewis and
Clark Expedition begins as Lewis and a crew of 11 depart on the Ohio River. September 6 - John Dalton, British scientist, begins using symbols to represent the atoms of different elements. September 11 - Second Anglo-Maratha War: Battle of Delhi - British troops under General Lake defeat the Marathas of Scindia's army, under General Louis Bourquin
September 20 - Irish rebel Robert Emmet is executed. September 23 - Second Anglo-Maratha War: Battle of Assaye - British-led troops defeat Maratha forces. October 14 - Orissa, an area of India along the Bay of Bengal that comprises the modern-day Indian state of Odisha, is occupied by the British under the British un
 Second Anglo-Maratha War.[5] The Maratha Empire formally cedes the area in the Treaty of Deogaon, signed on December 17.[6] October 20 - The Senate ratifies the Louisiana Purchase Treaty, doubling the size of the United States. November 18 - Haitian Revolution: Battle of Vertières - The Haitian army, led by Jean-Jacques Dessalines, defeats the
French army sent by Napoleon. November 30 The Balmis Expedition starts in Spain, with the aim of vaccinating millions against smallpox in French
representative Prefect Pierre Clément de Laussat.[7] Barely three weeks later, France transfers the same land to the United States. December 9 - The proposed Twelfth Amendment to the United States Constitution, requiring that electoral ballots distinctly list the choice for president and the choice for vice president, is approved by Congress for
submission to the states for ratification; passed in the wake of the problems in the 1800 presidential election, the amendment is ratified by 13 of the 17 states and is proclaimed in effect, de Laussat, formally transfers ownership of land between the
Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains to the United States, by way of commissioners William C. C. Claiborne and James Wilkinson.[9] Claiborne and James Wilkinson.[9] Claiborne is appointed as the area's first American governor.[10] Major breakthroughs in chemistry occur, with the identification of the elements rhodium and palladium (by William Hyde Wollaston); osmium and
iridium (by Smithson Tennant); and cerium (by Wilhelm Hisinger, Jons Jakob Berzelius and Martin Heinrich Klaproth)[11] Ralph Waldo Emerson Justus von Liebig Osgood Johnson February 4 - Antonija Höffern, Slovene noblewoman and educator (d. 1871)[12] February 15 Karl
Friedrich Schimper, German botanist, naturalist and poet (d. 1861) March 12 - Guillaume de Felice, Savoy nobleman, abolitionist (d. 1871) March 13 - John Boyle, British politician (d. 1874) March 16 - Nikolay Yazykov,
Russian poet, Slavophile (d. 1846) March 27 - Charles Lafontaine, Swiss mesmerist (d. 1892) April 7 - Flora Tristan, French feminist (d. 1884) Albrecht von Roon, Prime Minister of Prussia (d. 1879) May 12 - Justus von Liebig, German chemist (d. 1873) May 20 - Ann Walker, English landowner and
philanthropist (d. 1854) May 24 - Charles Lucien Bonaparte, French naturalist, ornithologist (d. 1873) Ralph Waldo Emerson, American writer (d. 1882) June 8 - Amalia Assur, Swedish dentist (d. 1889) June 24 - George James Webb, English-born composer (d. 1887)
Christian Doppler Susannah Moodie Gottfried Semper Sarah Childress Polk Hector Berlioz July 10 - William Todd (1803-1873), American businessman, Canadian senate nominee July 20 - John Hymers, English mathematician (d. 1889) Augusten Gottfried Semper Sarah Childress Polk Hector Berlioz July 10 - William Todd (1803-1873), American businessman, Canadian senate nominee July 20 - John Hymers, English mathematician (d. 1889) Augusten Gottfried Semper Sarah Childress Polk Hector Berlioz July 10 - William Todd (1803-1873), American businessman, Canadian senate nominee July 20 - John Hymers, English mathematician (d. 1889) Augusten Gottfried Semper Sarah Childress Polk Hector Berlioz July 21 - John Ericsson, Swedish inventor, engineer (d. 1889) Augusten Gottfried Semper Sarah Childress Polk Hector Berlioz July 21 - John Ericsson, Swedish inventor, engineer (d. 1889) Augusten Gottfried Semper Sarah Childress Polk Hector Berlioz July 21 - John Ericsson, Swedish inventor, engineer (d. 1889) Augusten Gottfried Semper Sarah Childress Polk Hector Berlioz July 21 - John Ericsson, Swedish inventor, engineer (d. 1889) Augusten Gottfried Semper Sarah Childress Polk Hector Berlioz July 21 - John Ericsson, Swedish inventor, engineer (d. 1889) Augusten Gottfried Semper Sarah Childress Polk Hector Berlioz July 21 - John Ericsson, Swedish Engineer (d. 1889) Augusten Gottfried Semper Sarah Childress Polk Hector Berlioz July 21 - John Ericsson, English Mathematican (d. 1889) Augusten Gottfried Semper Sarah Childress Polk Hector Berlioz July 21 - John Ericsson, English Mathematican (d. 1889) Augusten Gottfried Semper Sarah Childress Polk Hector Berlioz July 21 - John Ericsson, English Mathematican (d. 1889) Augusten Gottfried Semper Sarah Childress Polk Hector Berlioz July 21 - John Ericsson, English Mathematican (d. 1889) Augusten Gottfried Semper Sarah Childress Polk Hector Berlioz July 21 - John Ericsson, English Mathematican (d. 1889) Augusten Gottfried Semper Sarah Childress Polk Hector Berlioz July 21 - John Ericsson, English Mathe
- Francesca Anna Canfield, American linguist, poet and translator (d. 1833)[13] August 3 Mary Dominus, American settler of Hawaii (d. 1889) Sir Joseph Vinoy, French general (d. 1880) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1889) Sir Joseph Vinoy, French general (d. 1880) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1889) Sir Joseph Vinoy, French general (d. 1880) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1889) Sir Joseph Vinoy, French general (d. 1880) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1889) Sir Joseph Vinoy, French general (d. 1880) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1880) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1880) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1880) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1880) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1880) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1880) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1880) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1880) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1880) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1880) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1880) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1880) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1880) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1880) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, music critic (d. 1880) August 13 - Vladimir Odoyevsky, Russian philosopher, writer, writer, writer, writer, writer, wr
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Danish mezzo-soprano (d. 1856) Sarah Childress Polk, First Lady of the United States (d. 1870) September 27 - Samuel Francisco Zubiaga y Bernales, first lady of Peru, controversial socialite (d. 1835) September 27 - Samuel Francisco Zubiaga y Bernales, first lady of Peru, controversial socialite (d. 1835) September 27 - Samuel Francisco Zubiaga y Bernales, first lady of Peru, controversial socialite (d. 1835) September 28 - Prosper Mérimée, French writer (d. 1870) September 29 - Mercator Cooper
American sea captain (d. 1872) September 30 - Gustav von Alvensleben, Prussian general (d. 1881) October 5 - Friedrich Bernhard Westphal, Danish-German painter (d. 1872) November 14 - Jacob Abbott, American writer (d. 1859) November 11 - Adolf von Bonin, Prussian general (d. 1872) November 14 - Jacob Abbott, American writer (d. 1861) October 5 - Friedrich Bernhard Westphal, Danish-German painter (d. 1872) November 14 - Jacob Abbott, American writer (d. 1872) November 15 - Friedrich Bernhard Westphal, Danish-German painter (d. 1872) November 16 - Robert Stephenson, English civil engineer (d. 1872) November 17 - Adolf von Bonin, Prussian general (d. 1872) November 18 - Jacob Abbott, American writer (d. 1872) November 19 - Robert Stephenson, English civil engineer (d. 1872) November 19 - Friedrich Bernhard Westphal, Danish-German painter (d. 1872) November 19 - Robert Stephenson, English civil engineer (d. 1872) November 19 - Robert Stephenson, English civil engineer (d. 1872) November 19 - Robert Stephenson, English civil engineer (d. 1872) November 19 - Robert Stephenson, English civil engineer (d. 1872) November 19 - Robert Stephenson, English civil engineer (d. 1872) November 19 - Robert Stephenson, English civil engineer (d. 1872) November 19 - Robert Stephenson, English civil engineer (d. 1872) November 19 - Robert Stephenson, English civil engineer (d. 1872) November 19 - Robert Stephenson, English civil engineer (d. 1872) November 19 - Robert Stephenson, English civil engineer (d. 1872) November 19 - Robert Stephenson, English civil engineer (d. 1872) November 19 - Robert Stephenson, English civil engineer (d. 1872) November 19 - Robert Stephenson, English civil engineer (d. 1872) November 19 - Robert Stephenson, English civil engineer (d. 1872) November 19 - Robert Stephenson, English civil engineer (d. 1872) November 19 - Robert Stephenson, English civil engineer (d. 1872) November 19 - Robert Stephenson, English civil engineer (d. 1872) November 19 - Robert Stephenson, English civil engineer (d. 1872) N
1879) November 29 Christian Doppler, Austrian mathematician (d. 1853) Gottfried Semper, German architect (d. 1879) December 5 - Fyodor Tyutchev, great Russian Romantic poet (d. 1869) Barbarita Nieves, Venezuelan mistress of José
Antonio Páez (d. 1847) Anders Chydenius Friedrich Gottlieb Klopstock Toussaint Louverture January 1 - James Woodforde, English clergyman, diarist (b. 1743) January 13 - Arthur Guinness, Irish brewer (b. 1743) January 13 - Anders Chydenius, Finnish priest, politician (b. 1729)[14] February 3
María Isidra de Guzmán y de la Cerda, Spanish scholar (b. 1768) February 1 - Jean-François de Saint-Lambert, French poet (b. 1719) February 12 - Jacques
Donatien Le Ray de Chaumont, French Father of the American Revolution (b. 1726) February 23 - Praskovia Kovalyova-Zhemchugova, Russian serf actress, opera soprano (b. 1751) March 14 - Friedrich Gottlieb Klopstock, German poet (b. 1724) March 28 - Peter Du Cane, Sr., British
businessman (b. 1713) April 2 - Sir James Montgomery, 1st Baronet, Scottish politician, judge (b. 1721) April 6 - William Hamilton, British diplomat, antiquary (b. 1730) April 7 Antoine de Bosc de la Calmette, Danish statesman, landscape architect (b. 1752) Toussaint L'Ouverture, Haitian revolutionary (b. 1743) April 14 - Christoph Anton Migazzi,
Austrian Catholic bishop (b. 1714) April 24 - Adélaïde Labille-Guiard, French portrait painter (b. 1749) May 8 - John Joseph Merlin, Belgian-born British clock- and musical-instrument-maker and inventor (b. 1749) May 8 - John Joseph Merlin, Belgian-born British clock- and musical-instrument-maker and inventor (b. 1749) May 8 - John Joseph Merlin, Belgian-born British clock- and musical-instrument-maker and inventor (b. 1749) May 8 - John Joseph Merlin, Belgian-born British clock- and musical-instrument-maker and inventor (b. 1749) May 8 - John Joseph Merlin, Belgian-born British clock- and musical-instrument-maker and inventor (b. 1749) May 8 - John Joseph Merlin, Belgian-born British clock- and musical-instrument-maker and inventor (b. 1749) May 8 - John Joseph Merlin, Belgian-born British clock- and musical-instrument-maker and inventor (b. 1749) May 8 - John Joseph Merlin, Belgian-born British clock- and musical-instrument-maker and inventor (b. 1749) May 8 - John Joseph Merlin, Belgian-born British clock- and musical-instrument-maker and inventor (b. 1749) May 8 - John Joseph Merlin, Belgian-born British clock- and musical-instrument-maker and inventor (b. 1749) May 8 - John Joseph Merlin, Belgian-born British clock- and musical-instrument-maker and inventor (b. 1749) May 8 - John Joseph Merlin, Belgian-born British clock- and musical-instrument-maker and inventor (b. 1749) May 8 - John Joseph Merlin, Belgian-born British clock- and musical-instrument-maker and inventor (b. 1749) May 8 - John Joseph Merlin, Belgian-born British clock- and musical-instrument-maker and inventor (b. 1749) May 8 - John Joseph Merlin, Belgian-born British clock- and musical-instrument-maker and inventor (b. 1749) May 8 - John Joseph Merlin, Belgian-born British clock- and musical-instrument-maker and inventor (b. 1749) May 8 - John Joseph Merlin, Belgian-born British clock- and musical-instrument-maker and musical-instrument-maker and musical-instrument-maker and musical-instrument-maker and musical-instrument-maker and musical-
(b. 1714) June 26 - Fermín Lasuén, Spanish missionary (b. 1736) Johann Gottfried Herder August 24 - James Napper Tandy, Irish republican September 13 - John Barry, officer in the Continental Navy during the American Revolutionary War, later in the United States Navy (b.
1745) September 15 Gian Francesco Albani, Italian Catholic cardinal (b. 1719) François Devienne, French composer (b. 1759) September 16 - Nicolas Baudin, French explorer (b. 1754) September 17 - Franz Xaver Süssmayr, Austrian composer (b. 1756) September 17 - Franz Xaver Süssmayr, Austrian composer (b. 1759) September 17 - Franz Xaver Süssmayr, Austrian composer (b. 1754) September 18 - Nicolas Baudin, French explorer (b. 1754) September 17 - Franz Xaver Süssmayr, Austrian composer (b. 1759) September 18 - Nicolas Baudin, French explorer (b. 1754) September 17 - Franz Xaver Süssmayr, Austrian composer (b. 1759) September 18 - Nicolas Baudin, French explorer (b. 1754) September 18 - Nicolas Baudin, French explorer (b. 1754) September 18 - Nicolas Baudin, French explorer (b. 1754) September 18 - Nicolas Baudin, French explorer (b. 1754) September 18 - Nicolas Baudin, French explorer (b. 1754) September 18 - Nicolas Baudin, French explorer (b. 1754) September 18 - Nicolas Baudin, French explorer (b. 1754) September 18 - Nicolas Baudin, French explorer (b. 1754) September 18 - Nicolas Baudin, French explorer (b. 1754) September 18 - Nicolas Baudin, French explorer (b. 1754) September 18 - Nicolas Baudin, French explorer (b. 1754) September 18 - Nicolas Baudin, French explorer (b. 1754) September 18 - Nicolas Baudin, French explorer (b. 1754) September 18 - Nicolas Baudin, French explorer (b. 1754) September 18 - Nicolas Baudin, French explorer (b. 1754) September 18 - Nicolas Baudin, French explorer (b. 1754) September 18 - Nicolas Baudin, French explorer (b. 1754) September 18 - Nicolas Baudin, French explorer (b. 1754) September 18 - Nicolas Baudin, French explorer (b. 1754) September 18 - Nicolas Baudin, French explorer (b. 1754) September 18 - Nicolas Baudin, French explorer (b. 1754) September 18 - Nicolas Baudin, French explorer (b. 1754) September 18 - Nicolas Baudin, French explorer (b. 1754) September 18 - Nicolas Baudin, French explorer (b. 1754) September 18 - Nicolas Baudin, French explorer (b. 1754) Se
Hodgkinson, English-born American actress (b. 1771) October 2 - Samuel Adams, American revolutionary leader (b. 1722) October 14 - Louis Claude de Saint-Martin, French philosopher (b. 1743) October 26 - Granville Leveson-Gower, 1st Marquess of Stafford, English politician (b. 1721)
October 31 - Pandara Vanniyan, last King of Vanni (defeated by Lt. von Driberg) November 11 - Raphael Cohen, German rabbi (b. 1722) November 17 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1722) November 17 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1722) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1727) November 17 - John Willett Payne, British Royal Navy admiral (b. 1722) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1727) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1727) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1727) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1727) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1727) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1728) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1728) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1728) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1728) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1728) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1728) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1728) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1728) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1728) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1728) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1728) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1728) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1728) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1728) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1728) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1728) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1728) November 18 - Ditlevine Feddersen, Norwegian culture figure (b. 1728) November 18 - Ditlevi
Gerrit Paape, Dutch politician, writer (b. 1752) December 15 - Dru Drury, English entomologist (b. 1713) December 16 - Gian Carlo Passeroni, Italian writer (b. 1713) December 30 - Francis Lewis, American signer of the Declaration of Independence (b. 1713) Moscho Tzavela
Greek-Souliote heroine (b. 1760) ^ "Historical Events for Year 1803 | OnThisDay.com". Historyorb.com. Archived from the original on October 7, 2019. Retrieved October 7, 2019. ^ Laws of the United States of America; from March 4,
1789, to March 4, 1815 (Weightman, 1815) p714 ^ Frederick C. Schneid, Napoleon's Conquest of Europe: The War of the Third Coalition (Greenwood, 2005) pp77-78 ^ Chandan Kumar Sadangi and Sanjay Mohapatra, Change Management for Organizations: Lessons from Political Upheaval in India (Emerald Group Publishing, 2017) p x ^ Lieutenant-
Colonel H. F. Murland, Baillie-Ki-Paltan: Being a History of the 2nd Battalion, Madras Pioneers 1759–1930 (Andrews UK Ltd., 2012) p122 ^ Robert S. Levine, Dislocating Race and Nation: Episodes in Nineteenth-Century America, As
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Literature and the Fine Arts. Vol. 12 (Public domain ed.). G. P. Morris. pp. 22-. Archived from the original on October 30, 2007. Retrieved December 9, 2020. Retrieved from "30ne hundred years, from 1701 to 1800 For other uses, see 18th
century (disambiguation). Millennia 2nd mill
Political boundaries at the beginning of year 1700 Storming of the Bastille, 14 July 1789, an iconic event of the French Revolution in Europe. The American Revolutionary War took place in the late 18th century was an important element in the Industrial Revolution in Europe.
from 1 January 1701 (represented by the Roman numerals MDCCI) to 31 December 1800 (MDCCC). During the 18th century, elements of Enlightenment thinking culminated in the Atlantic Revolutions began mid-century, leading to
radical changes in human society and the environment. The European colonization of the Americas and other parts of the world intensified and associated mass migrations of people grew in size as part of the Age of Sail. During the century, slave trading expanded across the shores of the Atlantic Ocean, while declining in Russia[1] and China.[2] Western
historians have occasionally defined the 18th century otherwise for the purposes of their work. For example, the "short" 18th century may be defined as 1715-1789, denoting the period of time between the death of Louis XIV of France and the start of the French Revolution, with an emphasis on directly interconnected events.[3][4] To historians who
Europe, philosophers ushered in the Age of Enlightenment. This period coincided with the French Revolution of 1789, and was later compromised by the excesses of the French Revolution they feared loss of power and formed broad coalitions to
oppose the French Republic in the French Revolutionary Wars. Various conflicts throughout the century, including the War of the Spanish Succession and the Seven Years' War, saw Great Britain triumph over its rivals to become the preeminent power in Europe. However, Britain's attempts to exert its authority over the Thirteen Colonies became a
catalyst for the American Revolution. The 18th century also marked the end of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth as an independent state. Its semi-democratic government system was not robust enough to prevent partition by the neighboring states of Austria, Prussia, and Russia. In West Asia, Nader Shah led Persia in successful military campaignset for the American Revolution. The 18th century also marked the end of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth as an independent state. Its semi-democratic government system was not robust enough to prevent partition by the neighboring states of Austria, Prussia, and Russia. In West Asia, Nader Shah led Persia in successful military campaignset for the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth as an independent state.
The Ottoman Empire experienced a period of peace, taking no part in European wars from 1740 to 1768. As a result, the empire was not exposed to Europe's military improvements during the Seven Years' War. The Ottoman military consequently lagged behind and suffered several defeats against Russia in the second half of the century. In South Asia
the death of Mughal emperor Aurangzeb was followed by the expansion of the Maratha Confederacy and an increasing level of European influence and control in the region. In 1739, Persian emperor Nader Shah invaded and plundered Delhi, the capital of the Mughal Empire. Later, his general Ahmad Shah Durrani scored another victory against the
Marathas, the then dominant power in India, in the Third Battle of Panipat in 1761.[8] By the middle of the century, the British East India Company began to conquer eastern India, [9][8] and by the end of the century, the Anglo-Mysore Wars against Tipu Sultan and his father Hyder Ali, led to Company rule over the south.[10][11] In East Asia, the century
was marked by the High Qing era, a period characterized by significant cultural and territorial expansion. This period also experienced relative peace and prosperity, allowing for societal growth, increasing literacy rates, flourishing trade, and consolidating imperial power across the vast Qing dynasty's territories. Conversely, the continual seclusion
policy of the Tokugawa shogunate also brought a peaceful era called Pax Tokugawa and experienced a flourishment of the arts as well as scientific knowledge and advancements, which were introduced to Japan through the Dutch East
India Company established increasing levels of control over the Mataram Sultanate. In Africa, the Ethiopian Empire underwent the Zemene Mesafint, a period when the country was ruled by a class of regional noblemen and the emperor was merely a figure head. The Atlantic slave trade also saw the continued involvement of states such as the Oyo
Empire. In Oceania, the European colonization of Australia and New Zealand began during the late half of the century. In the Americas, the United States declared its independence from Great Britain. In 1776, Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence is independence. In 1789, George Washington was inaugurated as the first president. Benjamin Franklin
traveled to Europe where he was hailed as an inventor. Examples of his inventions include the lightning rod and bifocal glasses. Túpac Amaru II led an uprising that sought to end Spanish colonial rule in Peru. For a chronological guide, see Timeline of the 18th century. See also: Georgian era Europe at the beginning of the War of the Spanish Succession.
1700 The Battle of Poltava in 1709 turned the Russian Empire into a European power. John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough 1700-1721: Great Northern War between the Russian and Swedish Empires. 1701: The Battle of Feyiase marks the rise of the Ashanti Empire. 1701-1714: The War of
the Spanish Succession is fought, involving most of continental Europe.[12] 1702-1715: Camisard rebellion in France. 1703: Saint Petersburg is founded by Peter the Great; it is the Russian capital until 1918. 1703-1711: The Rákóczi uprising against the Habsburg monarchy. 1704: End of Japan's Genroku period. 1704: First Javanese War of Succession
[13] 1706-1713: The War of the Spanish Succession: French troops defeated at the Battle of Ramillies and the Siege of Turin. 1707: Death of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb leads to the fragmentation of the Mughal Empire. 1707: The Act of Union is passed, merging the Scottish and English Parliaments, thus establishing the Kingdom of Great Britain. [14]
1708: The Company of Merchants of London Trading into the East Indies and English Company Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of England Trading to the East Indies and English Company Trading to the East Indies merge to form the United Company of Merchants of England Trading into the East Indies and English Company Trading to the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of England Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of England Trading into the East Indies and English Company Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of England Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of England Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of England Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of England Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of England Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of England Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of England Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of England Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of England Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of England Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of England Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of England Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of England Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of England Trading into the East Indies and English Company of Merchants of England Trading Indies and English Company of English 
coldest winter in 500 years, contributing to the defeat of Sweden at Poltava. 1710: The world's first copyright legislation, Britain's Statute of Anne, takes effect. 1710–1711: Ottoman Empire fights Russia in the Russo-Turkish War and regains Azov. 1711: Bukhara Khanate dissolves as local begs seize power. 1711–1715: Tuscarora War between British
Dutch, and German settlers and the Tuscarora people of North Carolina. 1713: The Kangxi Emperor acknowledges the full recovery of the Chinese economy since its apex during the most reliable and accurate thermometer until the
electronic era. 1715: The first Jacobite rising breaks out; the British halt the Jacobite advance at the Battle of Preston. 1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the present-day India-Pakistan border. 1716: Establishment of the Sikh Confederacy along the India-Pakistan border. 1716: Establishment of the India-Pakistan border. 1716: Establish
1720: War of the Quadruple Alliance with Spain versus France, Britain, Austria, and the Netherlands. 1718-1730: The Great Plague of Marseille. 1720: Qing forces oust Dzungar invaders from Tibet. 1721: The Treaty of Nystad is
signed, ending the Great Northern War. 1721: Sack of Shamakhi, massacre of its Shia population by Sunni Lezgins. 1722-1723: Russo-Persian War. 1722-1723: Controversy over William Wood's halfpence leads to the Drapier's Letters and begins the Irish economic independence
from England movement. Mughal emperor Muhammad Shah with the Persian invader Shah. 1723: Slavery is abolished in Russia; Peter the Great converts household slaves into house serfs. [16] 1723-1730: The Qing and the Dzungars fight a series of wars across
Qinghai, Dzungaria, and Outer Mongolia, with inconclusive results. 1724: Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit temperature scale. 1725: Austro-Spanish War ends inconclusively. 1730: Mahmud I takes over Ottoman Empire after the Patrona Halil revolt, ending the Tulip
period. 1730-1760: The First Great Awakening takes place in Great Britain and North America. 1732-1734: Crimean Tatar raids into Russia.[17] 1733-1739: War of the Polish Succession. Qianlong Emperor 1735-1739: Austro-Russo-Turkish War. 1735-1799: The Qianlong Emperor of China oversees a huge expansion in territory. 1738-1756: Famine
 across the Sahel; half the population of Timbuktu dies.[18] 1737-1738: Hotak Empire ends after the siege of Kandahar by Nader Shah defeats a pan-Indian army of 300,000 at the Battle of Karnal. Taxation is stopped in Iran for three years. 1739-1740: Nader
Shah's Sindh expedition. 1740: George Whitefield brings the First Great Awakening to New England 1740-1741: Famine in Ireland kills 20 percent of the population. 1741-1743: Iran invades Uzbekistan, Khwarazm, Dagestan, and Oman. 1741-1751: Maratha invasions of Bengal. 1740-1748: War of the Austrian Succession. 1742: Marvel's Mill, the first
water-powered cotton mill, begins operation in England. [19] 1742: Anders Celsius proposes an inverted form of the centigrade temperature, which is later renamed Celsius in his honor. 1742: Premiere of George Frideric Handel's Messiah. 1743–1746: Another Ottoman-Persian War involves 375,000 men but ultimately ends in a stalemate. The extinction
of the Scottish clan system came with the defeat of the Clansmen at the Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744-1748: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744-1748: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744-1748: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744-1748: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744-1748: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744-1748: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744-1748: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744-1748: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is fought off the coast of France. 1744-1748: The First Saudi State is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is founded by Mohammed Ibn Saud. [21] 1744: Battle of Toulon is 
Jacobite rising is begun by Charles Edward Stuart in Scotland. 1747: The Durrani Empire is founded by Ahmad Shah Durrani. 1748: The Second Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, the Marathas, and Mysore in India. 1750: Peak
of the Little Ice Age. 1752: The British Empire adopts the Gregorian Calendar, skipping 11 days from 3 September to 13 September. 1754: The Treaty of Pondicherry ends the Second Carnatic War and recognizes Muhammed Ali Khan Wallajah as Nawab of the Carnatic. 1754: King's
College is founded by a royal charter of George II of Great Britain.[22] 1754-1763: The French and Indian War, the North America, mostly by the French and their allies against the English and their allies. 1755: The great Lisbon earthquake destroys most of Portugal's capital and kills
up to 100,000. 1755: The Dzungar genocide depopulates much of northern Xinjiang, allowing for Han, Uyghur, Khalkha Mongol, and Manchu colonization. 1755-1763: The Seven Years' War is fought among European powers in various
theaters around the world. 1756-1763: The Third Carnatic War is fought between the British, the French, and Mysore in India. 1757: British conquest of Bengal. Catherine the Great, Empress of Russia. 1760: George III becomes King of Britain. 1761: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1763: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1763: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1762-1796: Reign of Catherine the Great of Russia. 1763: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1764: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1764: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1764: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1765: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle of Panipat. 1766: Maratha Empire defeated at Battle 
The Treaty of Paris ends the Seven Years' War and Third Carnatic War. 1764: The Burmese invade Thailand and the Battle of Atakpamé. 1764: The Burmese invade Thailand and
utterly destroy Attuthava, 1765-1769; Burma under Hsinbyushin repels four invasions from Oing China, securing hegemony over the Shan states, 1766; Christian VII becomes king of Denmark, He was king of Denmark, He was king of Denmark, He was king of Denmark to 1808, 1766-1799; Anglo-Mysore Wars, 1767; Taksin expels Burma under Hsinbyushin repels four invasions from Oing China, securing hegemony over the Shan states.
1768-1772: War of the Bar Confederation. 1769-1774: Russo-Turkish War. 1769: Spanish missionaries establish the first of 21 missions in California. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Australia. 1769-1770: James Cook explores and maps New Zealand and Maps New Zealand
to be revived in 1785. 1769: French expeditions capture clove plants in Ambon, ending the Dutch East India Company's (VOC) monopoly of the plant. [23] 1770-1771: The Kalmyk Khanate dissolves as the territory becomes colonized by Russians. More than a
hundred thousand Kalmyks migrate back to Qing Dzungaria. 1772: Gustav III of Sweden stages a coup d'état, becoming almost an absolute monarch. Encyclopédie, ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers 1772-1779: The
Partitions of Poland end the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth and erase Poland from the map for 123 years. 1773-1775: Pugachev's Rebellion, the largest peasant revolt in Russian history. 1773: East India Company starts operations in Bengal to smuggle opium into China. 1775: Russia imposes a reduction in autonomy on the Zaporizhian Cossacks of
Ukraine. 1775-1782: First Anglo-Maratha War. 1775-1783: American Revolutionary War. 1776: Several kongsi republics are founded by Chinese settlers in the island of Borneo. They are some of the first democracies in Asia. 1776-1777: A Spanish-Portuguese War occurs over land in the South American frontiers. 1776: Illuminati founded by Adam
Weishaupt. 1776: The United States Declaration of Independence is adopted by the Second Continental Congress in Philadelphia. 1776: Adam Smith publishes The Wealth of Nations, 1778: James Cook becomes the first European to land on the Hawaiian Islands. 1778: Franco-American alliance signed. 1778: Spain acquires its first permanent holding in
Africa from the Portuguese, which is administered by the newly-established La Plata Viceroyalty. 1778: Vietnam is reunified for the first time in 200 years by the Tay Son brothers. The Tây Son dynasty has been established, terminating the Lê dynasty. 1779-1879: Xhosa Wars between British and Boer settlers and the Xhosas in the South African Republic
1779-1783: Britain loses several islands and colonial outposts all over the world to the combined Franco-Spanish navy. 1779: Iran enters yet another period of conflict and civil war after the prosperous religious rebellion against Spanish colonization led by Túpac Amaru II in Peru. 1781: The city of Los
Angeles is founded by Spanish settlers. George Washington 1781-1785: Serfdom is abolished in the Austrian monarchy (first step; second step in 1848). 1782: The Thonburi Kingdom of Thailand is dissolved after a palace coup. 1783: The Treaty of Paris formally ends the American Revolutionary War. 1783: Russian annexation of Crimea. 1785-1791: Imam
Sheikh Mansur, a Chechen warrior and Muslim mystic, leads a coalition of Muslim Caucasus in a holy war against Russian settlers and military bases in the Caucasus, as well as against local traditional customs and common law (Adat) rather than the theocratic Sharia. [24] 1785-1795:
The Northwest Indian War is fought between the United States and Native Americans. 1785-1787: The Maratha-Mysore Wars concludes with an exchange of Figaro and Don Giovanni. 1787: The Tuareg occupy Timbuktu until the 19th century. 1787-1792: Russo
Turkish War. 1788: First Fleet arrives in Australia 1788-1790: Russo-Swedish War (1788-1790). 1788: Dutch Geert Adriaans Boomgaard (1788-1899) would become the first generally accepted validated case of a supercentenarian on record. [25][26] Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen 1788-1789: A Qing attempt to reinstall an exiled
Vietnamese king in northern Vietnam ends in disaster. 1789: George Washington is elected the first President of the United States; he serves until 1797. 1789: The Brabant Revolution. 1789: The Inconfidência Mineira, an unsuccessful separatist
movement in central Brazil led by Tiradentes 1791: Suppression of the Liège Revolution by Austrian forces and re-establishment of the Prince-Bishopric of Liège. 1791–1795: George Vancouver explores the world during the Vancouver explores the
Revolutionary Wars lead into the Napoleonic Wars, which last from 1803-1815. 1792: The New York Stock & Exchange Board is founded. 1792: Polish-Russian War of 1792. 1792: Margaret Ann Neve (1792-1903) would become the first recorded female supercentenarian to reach the age of 110.[27][28] 1793: Upper Canada bans slavery. 1793: The
largest yellow fever epidemic in American history kills as many as 5,000 people in Philadelphia, roughly 10% of the population. [29] 1793-1796: Revolt in the Vendée against the French Republic at the time of the Revolution. 1794-1816: The Hawkesbury and Nepean Wars, which were a series of incidents between settlers and New South Wales Corps and
the Aboriginal Australian clans of the Hawkesbury river in Sydney, Australia. 1795: The Battle of Nu'uanu in the final days of King Kamehameha I's wars to unify the Hawaiian Islands. 1795-1796: Iran invades and devastates Georgia, prompting
Russia to intervene and march on Tehran. 1796: Edward Jenner administers the first smallpox vaccination; smallpox killed an estimated 400,000 Europeans each year during the 18th century, including five reigning monarchs.[30] 1796: War of the First Coalition: The Battle of Montenotte marks Napoleon Bonaparte's first victory as an army commander.
1796: The British eject the Dutch from Ceylon and South Africa. 1798-1804: The White Lotus Rebellion fails to overthrow British rule in Ireland. 1798: The United States and France. 1799: Dutch East India Company is dissolved. 1799: Austro-Russian
forces under Alexander Suvorov liberates much of Italy and Switzerland from French occupation. 1799: Coup of 18 Brumaire - Napoleon's coup d'etat brings the end of the French Revolution. 1799: Death of the Qianlong Emperor after 60 years of rule over China. His favorite official, Heshen, is ordered to commit suicide. 1800: On 1 January, the bankrupt
VOC is formally dissolved and the nationalized Dutch East Indies are established. [31] Main articles: Timeline of historic inventions § 18th century, and Timeline of historic invented by John Shore 1712: Steam engine invented by
Thomas Newcomen 1714: Mercury thermometer by Daniel Gabriel Fahrenheit 1717: Diving bell was successfully tested by Edmond Halley, sustainable to a depth of 55 ft c. 1730: Octant navigational tool was developed by John Hadley in England, and Thomas Godfrey in America 1733: Flying shuttle invented by John Kay 1736: Europeans encountered
rubber - the discovery was made by Charles Marie de La Condamine while on expedition in South America. It was named in 1770 by Joseph Priestley c. 1740: Modern steel was developed by Benjamin Huntsman 1741: Vitus Bering discovers Alaska 1745: Leyden jar invented by Ewald Georg von Kleist was the first electrical capacitor 1751: Jacques de
Vaucanson perfects the first precision lathe 1752: Lightning rod invented by Benjamin Franklin 1753: The first clock to be built in the New World (North America) was invented by Benjamin Franklin 1753: The tallest wooden Bodhisattva statue in the world is erected at Puning Temple, Chengde, China. 1764: Spinning jenny created by James Hargreaves
brought on the Industrial Revolution 1765: James Watt enhances Newcomen's steam engine, allowing new steel technologies 1761: The problem of longitude was finally resolved by the fourth chronometer of John Harrison 1768-1779: James Cook
mapped the boundaries of the Pacific Ocean and discovered many Pacific Islands 1774: Joseph Priestley discovers "dephlogisticated nitrous air", oxygen The Chinese Putuo Zongcheng Temple of Chengde, completed in 1771, during the reign of the Qianlong Emperor. 1775: Joseph Priestley's first synthesis of "phlogisticated nitrous air", nitrous oxide, "laughing the reign of the Qianlong Emperor. 1775: Joseph Priestley's first synthesis of "phlogisticated nitrous air", nitrous oxide, "laughing the reign of the Qianlong Emperor. 1775: Joseph Priestley's first synthesis of "phlogisticated nitrous air", nitrous oxide, "laughing the reign of the Qianlong Emperor. 1775: Joseph Priestley's first synthesis of "phlogisticated nitrous air", nitrous oxide, "laughing the reign of the Qianlong Emperor. 1775: Joseph Priestley's first synthesis of "phlogisticated nitrous air", nitrous oxide, "laughing the reign of the Qianlong Emperor. 1775: Joseph Priestley's first synthesis of "phlogisticated nitrous air", nitrous oxide, "laughing the reign of the Qianlong Emperor. 1775: Joseph Priestley's first synthesis of "phlogisticated nitrous air", nitrous oxide, "laughing the reign of the Qianlong Emperor. 1775: Joseph Priestley's first synthesis of "phlogisticated nitrous air", nitrous oxide, "laughing the reign of the Qianlong Emperor. 1775: Joseph Priestley's first synthesis of "phlogisticated nitrous air", nitrous oxide, "laughing the reign of the Paristley Islands nitrous air", nitrous
gas" 1776: First improved steam engines installed by James Watt 1776: Steamboat invented by Claude de Jouffroy 1777: Circular saw invented by Jan Ingenhousz 1781: William Herschel announces discovery of Uranus 1784: Bifocals invented by Benjamin Franklin 1784: Argand lamp invented by
Aimé Argand[32] 1785: Power loom invented by Edmund Cartwright 1785: Automatic flour mill invented by Oliver Evans 1786: Threshing machine invented by Andrew Meikle 1787: Jacques Charles's law 1789: Antoine Lavoisier discovers the law of conservation of mass, the basis for chemistry, and begins modern chemistry 1798:
Edward Jenner publishes a treatise about smallpox vaccination 1798: The Lithographic printing process invented by Alois Senefelder 1704-1717: One
Thousand and One Nights translated into French by Antoine Galland. The work becomes immensely popular throughout Europe. 1704: A Tale of a Tub by Jonathan Swift first version) 1719: Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe 1725: The New Science by Giambattista Vico 1726: The New Science by G
Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift 1728: The Dunciad by Alexander Pope (publication of first version) 1744: A Little Pretty Pocket-Book becomes one of the first books marketed for children 1748: Chushingura (The Treasury of Loyal Retainers), popular Japanese puppet play, composed 1748: Clarissa; or, The History of a Young Lady by Samuel
Richardson 1749: The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling by Henry Fielding 1751: Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard by Thomas Gray published 1751-1785: A Dictionary of the English Language by Samuel Johnson 1758: Arithmetika Horvatzka by Mihalj Šilobod Bolšić 1759: Candide by Voltaire 1759: The Theory of
Moral Sentiments by Adam Smith 1759-1767: Tristram Shandy by Laurence Sterne 1762: Emile: or, On Education by Jean-Jacques Rousseau 1774: The Sorrows of Young Werther by Goethe first published 1776: Ugetsu Monogatari (Tales of Moonlight and Rain) by Ueda
Akinari 1776: The Wealth of Nations, foundation of the modern theory of economy, was published by Edward Gibbon 1779: Amazing Grace published by John Newton 1779-1782: Lives of the Most Eminent English Poets by Samuel Johnson 1781: Critique of
Pure Reason by Immanuel Kant (publication of first edition) 1781: The Robbers by Friedrich Schiller first published 1782: Les Liaisons dangereuses by Pierre Choderlos de Laclos 1786: Poems, Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect by Robert Burns 1787–1788: The Federalist Papers by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay 1788: Critique of Practical
Reason by Immanuel Kant 1789: Songs of Innocence by William Blake 1789: The Interesting Narrative of the Life of Olaudah Equiano 1790: Reflections on the Revolution in France by Edmund Burke 1791: Rights of Man by Thomas Paine 1792: A Vindication of the
Rights of Woman by Mary Wollstonecraft 1794: Songs of Experience by William Blake 1798: Lyrical Ballads by William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge 1798: An Essay on the Principle of Population published by Thomas Malthus (mid-18th century): The Dream of the Red Chamber (authorship attributed to Cao Xueqin), one of the most famous
Chinese novels 1711: Rinaldo, Handel's first opera for the London stage, premiered 1721: Brandenburg Concertos by J.S. Bach 1723: The Four Seasons, violin concertos by J.S. Bach 1727: St Matthew Passion by J.S. Bach 1727: Zadok the Priest is composed by Handel for the coronation of
George II of Great Britain. It has been performed at every subsequent British coronation. 1733: Hippolyte et Aricie, first opera by Jean-Philippe Rameau 1741: Goldberg Variations for harpsichord published by Bach 1742: Messiah, oratorio by Handel premiered in Dublin 1749: Mass in B minor by J.S. Bach assembled in current form 1751: The Art of Fugue
by J.S. Bach 1762: Orfeo ed Euridice, first "reform opera" by Mozart 1788: Jupiter Symphony No. 41) composed by Mozart 1787: Don Giovanni, opera by Mozart 1787: London symphonies by Haydn 1798: The Pathétique, piano
sonata by Beethoven 1798: The Creation, oratorio by Haydn first performed ^ Volkov, Sergey. Concise History of Imperial Russia. ^ Rowe, William T. China's Last Empire. ^ Anderson, M. S. (1979). Historians and Eighteenth-Century Europe, 1715-1789. Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-822548-5. OCLC 185538307. ^ Ribeiro, Aileen (2002). Dress
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